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From the Duke of Savoy's Camp at Polongere, Auguſt 4. N. S.

THE 26th paſt we had Advice, That the French had abandoned Mondovi, and raiſed the Siege of the Caſtle of Ceva. That Day our Duke ſent out a Detachment of 300 Horſe, commanded by the Count del Borgo, to obſerve the Enemy.

The 27th 600 Men were choſen out of the Vaudois to reinforce our Army.

The 28th the Magiſtrates of Mondovi, and ſome of the Chief Inhabitants of that Place, who in a very baſe and diſloyal manner forgot their Duty to their Prince when the French marched that way, came to excuſe their Behaviour; but they were ſent away as they deſerved by his Royal Highneſs, who refuſed to ſee them.

The 30th his Royal Highneſs received Letters from Raconis, acquainting him, That the French had been there with 900 Horſe, and had by Force obliged the Prince and Princeſs of Carignan, with their Children, to give their Parole as Priſoners of War, that they would always be ready to go whereſoever the French King ſhould command them; which Action is looked upon as very mean in all its Circumſtances; and the Officer that commanded this Body of the Enemy executed his Commiſſion after a very rude manner. We had Advice, That Count Borgo's Detachment of 300 Horſe being poſted near Raconis, behind a ſmall Rivulet, the Enemy had attempted to diſlodge them; but they were ſo warmly received, that, after a Diſpute of two Hours, they were forced to retire with conſiderable Loſs, and great Precipitation.

The 31ſt, upon certain Advice that the Enemy had ſent for 19 Squadrons of Horſe from before Turin to reinforce their Army under the Duke of Orleans, it was reſolved that we ſhould remove from Bubiane, and draw nearer to Turin.

The firſt Inſtant we marched from Bubiane to Villa-Franca, and were joined there by two Detachments we had abroad, commanded by the Counts de Monaſterole and Borgo.

The 2d we paſſed the Po, and marched to Polongere; and his Royal Highneſs received Letters from Prince Eugene, written at Final in the Dutchy of Modena, giving an Account of the Progreſſes he has already made, and his Intentions of doing all that was poſſible for our Relief; wherein he has hitherto had ſuch Succeſs, that we do not doubt but he will ſoon oblige the Enemy to raiſe the Siege of Turin; And in the mean time his Royal Highneſs deſigns to march to morrow to Carmagnole, to endeavour to ſend Supplies into that City, and with his ſmall Army to haraſs the Enemy's Troops by frequent Attacks, and retard the Siege.

Genoa, Auguſt 14. Letters from Piedmont ſay, That the French Troops before Turin made a Lodgment the 5th Inſtant upon the Covered-way of the Citadel; but the next Day the Gariſon beat them from thence, tho' they were ſupported by the Duke de la Feuillade in Perſon with the beſt part of his Army. Theſe two Actions have coſt the French above 2000 Men killed or wounded, their chief Enginier, and many Officers of Diſtinction, being reckoned among the Slain, and a Lieutenant-General, and ſeveral other Perſons of Note, among the wounded. The Duke of Savoy was the 11th Inſtant at la Motte, between Raconis and Carmagnole, aſſembling all the Troops he was able, intending by frequent Skirmiſhes to incommode the Enemy, and gain time for the Imperialiſts coming up to the Relief of Turin.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Helchin, Auguſt 30.

The 19th Inſtant at Night our Troops before Menin began two Saps, in order to make a Deſcent into the Ditch; and they worked on the Batteries upon the Counterſcarp.

The 20th we finiſhed two Batteries, one of ſix, the other of five Pieces of Cannon, which began to fire upon the Baſtion and Ravelin the next Morning at break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected, were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. My Lord Duke of Marlborough going thither at the ſame time to ſee what Progreſs was made, the Governor beat a Parley; whereupon the Hoſtages were exchanged about 9 that Morning. The Gariſon deſired, among other Things, That they might be allowed 4 Days, from the Date of the Capitulation, to expect Succours; and that if they were not relieved in that time, a Gate ſhould then be delivered up: That the Gariſon ſhould march out with Arms and Bagage, and all the uſual Marks of Honour, ſhould carry away with them 12 Pieces of Cannon, and 4 Mortars, and ſhould be conducted to Liſle: That they ſhould be furniſhed with Wagons and Boats for their Bagage, and their Sick and Wounded; and ſuch of them as were not in a Condition to remove, ſhould be taken Care of in the Town at the Expence of the Allies: That none of the Gariſon ſhould be ſtopt for Debt, giving Notes under their Hands for what they might owe: That 12 covered Wagons ſhould be allowed the Gariſon, which ſhould not be viſited: That Priſoners taken on both ſides ſhould be ſet free: That no Enquiry ſhould be made after any Deſerters on either ſide: That ſuch of the Gariſon as have Eſtates or Effects in the Countries which are under the Obedience of the Allies, ſhould not be moleſted in their Perſons or Eſtates, and might continue in the French Service, and enjoy their Eſtates and Effects: That as many Perſons might march out with the Gariſon masked as the Governor ſhould think fit: That the Guard to conduct them to Liſle ſhould conſiſt of no more than 4 Squadrons of Horſe: That the Burghers ſhould be maintained in their Privileges, and thoſe who would might depart: That all the Generals of the Confederate Forces ſhould ſign the Capitulation; and that the Allies ſhould not take any of their Men out of their Ranks as they marched out under any Pretence whatſoever.

In the Evening the Capitulation was concluded. The firſt Article they propoſed was refuſed, and it was agreed, That they ſhould deliver up the Gate of Bruges the next Day, being the 23d, at 9 in the Morning: That they ſhould march out in the manner they deſired, but ſhould carry away with them only 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars, and ſhould be conducted to Douay: That they ſhould be provided with Wagons and Boats: That their Sick and Wounded, who could not be removed, ſhould be taken Care of in the Town, at their own Charge: That as to the Debts of any of the Gariſon, they ſhould not be ſtopt, provided they gave ſuch Security for the Payment thereof as ſhould be accepted by their Creditors: That only 8 covered Wagons ſhould be allowed them: That the Priſoners on both ſides ſhould be ſet at Liberty as deſired. The Articles they demanded concerning the Deſerters, the Eſtates of any of the Gariſon continuing in the French Service, and Perſons marching out masked, were rejected. The Guard to conduct them to Douay was agreed to be 200 Horſe. What was deſired in favour of the Inhabitants was granted, provided thoſe who retired ſhould declare their Intention of ſo doing within a Month. It was agreed, That the Capitulation ſhould be ſigned by the General who commanded the Siege, as is uſual in like Caſes. The laſt Article they propoſed was refuſed; but it was promiſed, Care ſhould be taken to prevent any Diſorder, and Juſtice ſhould be done immediately upon any Complaint. In purſuance of this Capitulation, the Duke of Argile took poſſeſſion of one of the Gates, called the Gate of Bruges, the 23d in the Morning with a Guard of 200 Men.

The Surrender of this Gariſon has happened ſooner by ſome Days than we could have expected, conſidering their Numbers, and the Strength of the Place, and that there were very conſiderable Magazines both of Ammunition and Proviſions.

Brigadier Chanclos had joined the Army the 20th with ſix Squadrons of Horſe from Audenarde, as Brigadier Frankenberg had done the next Day with two Battalions and three Squadrons of Palatine Troops from Bruſſels. The French Army under the Duke of Vendoſme is encamped behind the Deuelle, with the Right towards Liſle, and the Left near Verlegem, the Head Quarters being at Frehlingen. Brigadier Cadogan was exchanged for Baron Palavicini, a Major-General in the French Service, taken at the Battle of Ramelies.

The 25th in the Morning the Gariſon of Menin, conſiſting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of diſmounted Dragoons, making in all about 4300 Men, marched out with the uſual Marks of Honour, under a Guard of 200 of our Horſe, who conducted them the next Day to Douay. The French Officers own they have had upwards of 1000 Men killed and wounded during the Siege; and ſeveral deſerted as they marched out. Monſieur de Caraman, the Commander, ſaluted the Duke of Marlborough, and made his Grace a Compliment as he paſſed by in the Rear of the Gariſon. Major-General Welderen being appointed to command at Menin, took poſſeſſion of the Town the ſame Day with 5 Dutch Battalions of Foot. The French Army being ſo near, we ſhall be obliged to continue in this Camp ſome Days longer, while our Lines and Approaches are levelling, and the Fortifications repairing: A great Number of Peaſants and a Detachment of the Troops were employed about it as ſoon as the Gariſon marched out. In the mean while, that no time might be loſt, the neceſſary Preparations were begun for attacking Dendermonde in form; which Siege is to be carried on by General Churchill; and 5 Battalions and 7 Squadrons were detached from the Army the 26th, which, with 3 Battalions and 3 Squadrons of the Palatine Troops, two Regiments of Foot from Bruſſels, and one from Audenarde, are to be employed in this Service, together with the Troops that are already at the Blockade. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough having given ſuch Orders as were neceſſary upon the Surrender of Menin, returned from the Camp before that Place to his former Quarters the 26th in the Evening. My Lord John Hay, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons, and Brigadier-General, dy'd the 25th of a Fever at Courtray, having been ill about a Fortnight. My Lord Duke of Marlborough, upon viſiting the Town of Menin, after the Gariſon was marched out, found among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of England, taken at the Battle of Landen, which his Grace has given Directions to be ſhipped off